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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

WASHINGTON, D. C

Release:-

May 11, 1936

3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1936

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES

ITEM	WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
	Average 1923-32	1935 crop	1936 crop	1934 crop	1935 crop	1936 crop
ACREAGE:						
Sown previous fall (1,000 acres)	1 44,969	44,530	47,529	2 5,037	2 6,159	2 6,336
For harvest (1,000 acres)	1 39,454	31,000	35,932	1,942	4,063	3,716
Percent abandoned	12.6	30.4	24.4	---	---	---
CONDITION MAY 1	81.2	75.3	67.0	3 84.4	82.0	74.3
YIELD PER ACRE (bushels)	15.2	14.0	4 12.9	8.3	14.3	4 9.5
PRODUCTION (1,000 bushels)	1 618,186	433,447	4 463,708	16,045	57,936	4 35,253

	HAY			PASTURE		
	Average 1923-32	1935	1936	Average 1923-32	1935	1936
CONDITION MAY 1 5	83.1	75.4	78.5	79.4	69.5	68.6
STOCKS ON FARMS, MAY 1:						
Quantity (1,000 tons)	1 9,666	4,537	13,371	---	---	---
Percent of previous year's crop	11.8	8.0	15.3	---	---	---

1 5-year average, 1928-32.

2 Acreage for all purposes.

3 10-year average, 1923-32.

4 Indicated May 1.

5 Condition of tame hay.



APPROVED:

Henry A. Waller

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Crop Reporting Board:

Joseph A. Becker, Chairman,

A. R. Tuttle, Secretary.

John B. Shepard, John S. Dennee,

S. A. Jones, R. K. Smith,

Joseph L. Orr, R. L. Gillett,

H. L. Collins.

CROP REPORT

as of

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS**

Washington, D. C.,

May 11, 1936

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

May 1, 1936.....

CROP REPORTING BOARD**GENERAL CROP AS OF MAY 1, 1936**

Crop prospects declined during April chiefly as a result of unevenly distributed rainfall and extreme temperatures. The continuation of the drought in the Southwest through April was chiefly responsible for the 6 percent decrease in the Crop Reporting Board's forecast of winter wheat production. Excessive rains in early April over large areas in the Southeast decreased prospects for most crops of that area. In the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains, but especially in northern areas, the spring was late, farmers are behind with plowing and planting, and pastures have been slow in starting. Late freezes also nipped early vegetation over a wide area. Hay crops and pastures need rain in much of the eastern Mississippi Valley area.

Since the first of May there has been a very marked improvement in conditions, chiefly as a result of warmer weather with widespread rains over most of the Great Plains area where they were most urgently needed, but from western Kansas to the Rio Grande River a large acreage of the grain seeded last fall had already been lost. Over most of this area recent rains will permit the planting of spring sown crops but in a rather considerable southwestern area there is still a scant supply of moisture in the subsoil and final outturn is largely dependent on the receipt of well distributed rains during the remainder of the growing season. In the range areas of west Texas, New Mexico, and parts of Colorado and Oklahoma there has been an acute shortage of moisture and in the worst sections recovery will be slow, but in much of this area recent rains were heavy enough to start the new grass.

In the northern half of the Great Plains Area spring work was delayed by a late season and farmers have pushed the seeding of small grain on poorly prepared land. Over much of this region there is now a fair to good supply of surface and subsoil moisture but there are still some considerable areas where the moisture supply is insufficient to give any assurance of good crops.

From the Rocky Mountains westward ranges show mostly better than average condition and prospects; stock is in good shape, there are fair to good supplies of hay on hand from the 1935 crop and the supply of water for irrigation is expected to be somewhat above average.

For the country as a whole, present prospects point to a light crop of winter wheat, the fifth light crop in succession, to a nearly average crop of rye, to a hay crop which has had an unfavorable start but which still has opportunity to recover, with such shortage as is now indicated offset by above-average stocks of hay on hand; and to pastures that have been late in starting and show only fair prospects. Fruits seem likely to be in only moderate supply and not very evenly distributed, for while most of the main fruit belts seem to have come through the winter with slight injury there was widespread frost injury to the scattered orchards of the central States. Prospects for late planted crops still seem to be about average except that the South seems to have started the season somewhat handicapped by unfavorable weather.

Both milk production and egg production have been showing about the usual seasonal increase and both were running slightly heavier on May 1 than on that date last year.

WHEAT: Prospective United States production of winter wheat in 1936, as indicated by condition as of May 1, was 463,708,000 bushels. Production in 1935

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CROP REPORTas of
May 1, 1936**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE****BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS****CROP REPORTING BOARD**

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was 433,447,000 bushels and in 1934 was 405,552,000 bushels. The 5-year (1928-1932) average production was 618,186,000 bushels.

The acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest in 1936 is estimated at 35,932,000 acres as compared with 31,000,000 acres harvested in 1935 and 32,968,000 acres in 1934. The 5-year (1928-1932) average harvested acreage was 39,454,000 acres. Abandonment of acreage seeded for the 1936 crop is estimated to have been 24.4 percent. Abandonment of the 1935 crop was 30.4 percent and the 10-year (1923-1932) average was 12.6 percent.

Abandonment is excessive in the Western Great Plains area and is above average in all the Western States with the exception of Arizona and California. In the eastern States abandonment this year is slightly less than average.

Condition of the crop remaining for harvest was reported at 67.0 percent of normal on May 1, 1936, as compared with 75.3 percent on the same date last year and the 10-year (1923-1932) May 1 average of 81.2 percent.

Continued droughty conditions during April in the Southern Great Plains were responsible for the decline in prospects during the month and most of the decline occurred in the States of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

Below average yields are in prospect in all sections of the country except the Northeast, with the greatest reduction from average appearing in the group of States extending from Montana and South Dakota to New Mexico and Texas.

RYE: The condition of rye on May 1, 1936 indicates a United States rye crop of 35,253,000 bushels as compared with 57,936,000 bushels produced in 1935 and 16,045,000 bushels in 1934. The 5-year (1928-1932) average production was 38,655,000 bushels.

The acreage of rye remaining for harvest as grain in 1936 is estimated at 3,716,000 acres, as compared with 4,063,000 acres harvested in 1935 and 1,942,000 acres in 1934. The 5-year (1928-1932) average harvested acreage was 3,296,000 acres.

Rye acreage sown in the fall of 1935 was 6,336,000 acres or 2.9 percent above the acreage sown in the fall of 1934. Considerable acreage of rye is ordinarily used as pasture, or is turned under for soil improvement. This acreage is included in the seeded acreage but not in the acreage for harvest.

The condition of rye on May 1 was 74.3 percent, compared with 82.0 percent a year ago and the 10-year May 1 average of 84.4 percent. Condition is below average in nearly all States and from 13 to 39 points below average in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

OATS: (Southern States) The May 1 condition of oats in the South Atlantic and South Central States reported at 48.5 percent of normal is 20.1 points below the figure reported on May 1, 1935 and 23.8 points below the 9-year (1924-1932) average. Texas with approximately 39 percent of the total acreage in the ten Southern States has a condition of only 38 percent which is 23 points lower than a year ago and 31 points below the 9-year (1924-1932) average.

CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS****CROP REPORTING BOARD**

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Oklahoma, the second most important State in the Southern group has a condition of 43 percent of normal, 28 points below last year and 32 points lower than the 9-year (1924-1932) average. The condition is higher in the other eight Southern States ranging from 64 percent in Arkansas to 78 percent in North Carolina, with an average for the South Atlantic States of 75.0 percent.

HAY: Condition of tame hay as reported May 1 at 78.5 percent was higher than on that date in any of the recent drought years, but was about 5 points lower than the 10-year (1923-32) average. Condition figures ranging from 5 to 15 points below average prevailed throughout both North and South Central States. About the usual acreage is expected to be cut for hay, which with the low May 1 condition would indicate that production will be about 94 percent of the 1928-32 average. The retarding effect of the late spring has been offset somewhat since May 1 by moisture and temperature conditions more favorable to the growth of the hay crops.

Hay stocks on farms May 1, 1936 were 13,371,000 tons, the second largest in 15 years, and well above the 1928-1932 average of 9,666,000 tons. The farm stocks of hay on May 1, 1935 were only 4,537,000 tons which was equivalent to about 8 percent of the very small 1934 crop. Ordinarily, about 12 percent of the previous crop is on hand on the first of May but this year more than 15 percent of the large 1935 crop was still on farms on May 1.

hay In the 12 North Central States, which produce about half of the United States crop, May 1 farm stocks were unusually heavy, being about 7,707,000 tons, compared with a usual range of from 3,500,000 tons to 5,500,000 tons. Stocks were also heavy in the eastern part of the Cotton Belt.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: The production of maple sugar and sirup, in terms of sugar, amounted to 19,206,000 pounds in 1936 in comparison with 28,720,000 pounds in 1935. Of this, sirup production was 2,358,000 gallons, an approximately 1,000,000 gallons less than in 1935; sugar made was 1,042,000 pounds compared with 1,704,000 pounds in 1935. The total number of trees tapped is estimated at 11,861,000 or 5 percent less than in 1935. In all the producing areas, particularly New England and New York, the harvest season was short and temperatures not conducive to the maximum flow of sap.

SUGAR BEETS: The area of sugar beets harvested in 1935 was 763,000 acres, producing 7,908,000 short tons of beets. Abandonment was about average (6 percent) in comparison with the heavy abandonment of 19 percent during the 1934 season. The yield per acre for the country as a whole was 10.4 short tons. In 1934 the yield was 9.8 tons, and the average for the 9-year period, 1924-1932, is 11.0 short tons. In the North Central States the crop was affected by drought and blight and yields were in general only fair; but in the Western States yields were up to average for the most part. Sugar production totaled 1,185,000 short tons, against 1,160,000 last year, and 1,160,000 short tons, the 5-year (1928-1932) average. Colorado was, as usual, the largest producer with an outturn of 238,000 short tons. California took second rank with a production of 230,000 short tons. The yield of sugar was somewhat better during the 1935 season and was equivalent to 1.55 short tons of sugar per acre, against 1.51 tons in 1934, and 1.67 tons in 1933. Seventy-six factories worked during the campaign of 1935.

EARLY POTATOES: The condition of the early potato crop in the 10 Southern States on May 1 was 70.3 percent, a decline of 6.0 points since April 1. On May 1 a year ago the condition was 77.3 percent and the 9-year average (1924-1932) 75.8 percent.

Growing conditions for potatoes continued unfavorable in the Southeastern States. Prospects also declined materially in Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas due to cold weather early in April, followed by lack of rainfall until late in the month.

CROP REPORT

as of
May 1, 1936UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
May 11, 1936
3.00 P.M. (E.T.)

PEACHES: Prospective production of peaches in the 10 Southern States, as indicated by condition of the crop on May 1, is placed at 11,648,000 bushels, which is 26 percent less than the 1935 crop of 15,671,000 bushels and 17 percent below the 5-year (1928-32) average of 14,045,000 bushels.

Condition of the crop in these States declined sharply during April, owing to freeze damage in the early part of the month. The May 1 condition ranges from 2 percent of normal in Oklahoma to 71 percent in Florida, and averages only 49.1 percent of normal compared with 68.2 percent on May 1, 1935, and with the 9-year (1924-32) average of 59.8 percent on May 1. Prospective production is below average in all of the 10 Southern States except Georgia and Louisiana. Indicated production in Georgia exceeds the crop of 1935 by 2 percent and is 5 percent larger than the 5-year average production. In the northern peach belt of that State the low temperatures of early April caused considerable loss of buds and production in this area is expected to be smaller than the crop of last year. In central and southern Georgia, however, peaches have had favorable weather conditions and present indications point to a good crop in these areas. Indicated production in South Carolina is slightly below average. In the other important States of the group, condition of the crop is spotted and probable production is well below average. In North Carolina, the April freezes damaged the crop in spotted areas of the commercial Sandhill section and caused serious and widespread loss of peaches in the western portion of the State.

Although no definite condition reports were obtained on peaches in areas outside of the 10 Southern States, general reports from other sections indicate relatively light crops, due to the sub-zero temperatures of last winter.

CITRUS: The May 1 forecast of the total orange production from the 1935-36 harvest is slightly larger than the forecast of April 1, due to the influence of favorable growing conditions on the Valencia varieties in Florida. A total production of 53,728,000 boxes is indicated compared with a crop of 64,957,000 boxes for the marketing season of 1934-35 and with the 5-year (1928-32) average of 48,816,000 boxes. Grapefruit production shows an increase of nearly 6 percent over the forecast of April 1, with all of the increase occurring in Florida, where the crop escaped the usual winter hazards and is exceeding earlier expectations. The indicated production is now 18,945,000 boxes compared with 21,357,000 boxes last season, and with the 5-year average of 14,730,000 boxes. The May 1 forecast of lemon production totals 8,226,000 boxes compared with 10,506,000 boxes produced last season and with the 5-year average of 7,251,000 boxes.

California: There was little change in the condition of Valencia oranges during April and the forecast of production remains the same as indicated on April 1. Harvesting of grapefruit in the Imperial and Coachella valleys is nearly completed; a small volume of fruit has been harvested in central California; harvesting of the important "summer grapefruit" in the southern counties has not started.

Florida: Citrus fruits in Florida were damaged very little by the low temperatures of last winter, and with the continuance of favorable growing conditions, production of oranges and grapefruit is exceeding earlier expectations. The forecast of the Valencia varieties of oranges is 15 percent larger than the forecast of April 1, and total orange production in the State is now expected to exceed the above-average production of 1934-35. The grapefruit forecast shows an increase of 10 percent over the estimate of April 1, but total production is 24 percent below the crop of 1934-35 and is slightly less than the 5-year (1928-32) average production.

Arizona: The remaining orange crop, consisting entirely of Valencias, is about 50 percent harvested. Quality of the fruit has been very good. Approximately 85 percent of the grapefruit crop had been picked to May 1.

PASTURE: On May 1 the condition of pastures was below average rather generally east of the Rocky Mountains and was most unusually low in much of the area from central Colorado and New Mexico eastward to Kentucky and Tennessee. Several States in this area reported the lowest May 1 condition on record. In some areas the low condition merely reflected a retarded growth due to cold weather during April but in most of the Mississippi Valley the light rainfall was an important factor in reducing both the May 1 condition and prospects. West of the Rockies farm pastures were mostly about average or better on May 1 except in some dry areas in Washington, and reports on the condition of ranges in these States were mostly average or better. For the country as a whole the condition of pastures was reported at 68.6 percent of normal compared to 69.5 percent on that date last year, 66.2 in 1934 and the May 1, 10-year (1923-32) average of 79.4 percent.

MILK PRODUCTION: Daily milk production on May 1 appears to have been 2 to 3 percent above production on that date last year. Although there are still around 2 percent fewer milk cows on farms than at this time last year, production per cow is increasing and on May 1 was averaging from 4 to 5 percent above production a year earlier which more than offset the decrease in number of milk cows.

Crop correspondents were securing a daily production of 14.48 pounds of milk per cow on May 1 compared to 13.85 pounds on that date last year, 13.54 pounds in 1934 and a May 1 average of 15.07 pounds during the previous 9 years. In the Western States, with pasture conditions mostly favorable and much better than on May 1 last year, production per cow was markedly higher in most States than on that date last year and above the 9-year average for May 1. Elsewhere pastures were generally poor or late, but hay and feed supplies were ample, prices of feed were low in comparison with price of dairy products and farmers were feeding their milk cows nearly as heavy as usual for May 1 and much heavier than on May 1 last year, when many farmers were short of feed because of the 1934 drought. In the West North Central States the shortage of pasturage was more than offset by heavier feeding of grain and roughage, and production per cow was markedly above May 1 last year and about average for that time of the year. In Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan also, production per cow was above last year, but from Indiana eastward most States show a lower production than last year although in the Northeastern group of States production per cow was only slightly below the May 1 average. In all of this area cows are going on pastures later than usual. In the South, pastures were poor on May 1 and production per cow was lower than usual but above production on May 1 last year in most of the States,

EGG PRODUCTION: Hens were laying well on May 1. The average daily layings per 100 birds in farm flocks belonging to crop reporters were reported at 56.5 eggs, compared with 55.2 on May 1 last year, which was the same as the 5-year May 1 average. Eggs laid per 100 hens this year slightly exceeded the previous high record of 56.2 eggs for May 1, 1931.

The light cullings of hens during March, when egg prices were still relatively attractive, was balanced by heavier than average cullings in April. The number of hens remaining on farms of crop correspondents on May 1 averaged 70.1 per flock compared with 69.1 a year earlier and 74.5 in 1934. The 5-year May 1 average number of hens per flock was 77.6. The slight gain over last year in number of layers coupled with the heavier rate of laying resulted in a total production of eggs 7 percent greater than the May 1 production last year, but production was still 5 percent less than the 5-year average for May 1.

CROP REPORT

as of
May 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 11, 1936

3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

	Acreage				Condition May 1				Production		
	Abandoned			Left							
STATE				for	Avg.					Indi-	
	Avg.			Harvest	1923-			Avg.		cated	
	1923-32	1935	1936	1936	32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936	
	Percent			Thous. A.		Percent			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	3.6	5.0	3.0	270	82	84	84	4,243	6,141	5,265	
N.J.	2.1	2.0	2.5	57	37	85	86	1,165	1,372	1,311	
Pa.	3.0	1.5	2.0	892	83	87	86	17,205	18,816	16,948	
Ohio	13.4	1.0	7.0	1,816	77	90	71	30,251	42,343	31,780	
Ind.	10.4	2.0	11.0	1,717	80	83	68	26,279	28,458	24,038	
Ill.	11.4	3.0	9.0	1,784	78	87	69	30,079	26,506	29,436	
Mich.	3.4	1.5	2.0	762	82	84	81	15,343	17,754	15,240	
Wis.	9.8	0.0	4.0	24	84	91	87	600	440	480	
Minn.	11.0	4.0	15.0	156	82	91	76	3,283	2,655	2,652	
Iowa	6.5	7.0	7.0	377	85	79	81	6,608	5,814	6,786	
Mo.	8.7	3.5	8.0	1,884	81	87	72	20,217	24,130	24,492	
S.Dak.	10.0	30.0	50.0	142	81	78	61	1,867	1,530	852	
Nebr.	12.6	22.0	20.0	2,853	82	76	74	54,169	36,400	35,662	
Kans.	13.0	49.6	26.0	10,436	80	57	66	177,054	59,887	114,796	
Del.	2.2	1.0	3.0	85	88	85	79	1,800	1,658	1,530	
Md.	2.9	2.5	2.0	419	83	88	83	8,648	8,323	7,542	
Va.	2.6	2.0	4.0	612	83	87	79	9,220	8,714	8,568	
W.Va.	4.5	1.0	3.0	150	81	90	84	1,643	2,538	2,100	
N.C.	3.0	1.0	3.0	487	85	88	82	3,653	5,108	5,016	
S.C.	4.5	1.0	3.0	101	76	82	73	575	930	909	
Ga.	3.7	3.0	5.0	95	76	78	77	510	805	855	
Ky.	14.0	5.0	10.0	309	82	86	80	3,002	3,097	3,862	
Tenn.	7.0	3.0	4.5	375	82	84	78	2,918	3,636	3,938	
Ala.	7.8	5.0	6.0	6	80	78	80	34	66	66	
Ark.	10.0	8.0	10.0	40	80	81	72	247	424	340	
Okla.	3.6	30.0	33.0	3,262	79	56	42	35,145	33,080	29,358	
Tex.	16.7	68.0	55.0	2,092	73	39	37	41,083	10,010	13,389	
Mont.	25.7	15.0	30.0	773	80	84	68	8,800	10,469	8,503	
Idaho	6.3	7.0	16.0	490	89	91	78	13,252	9,030	8,330	
Wyo.	15.2	53.0	45.0	157	85	48	53	1,711	1,177	1,570	
Colo.	28.2	79.0	55.0	579	79	25	60	13,051	2,220	5,790	
N.Mex.	38.6	73.0	60.0	178	74	40	50	3,712	700	1,068	
Ariz.	2.3	1.0	1.0	37	92	91	94	602	836	851	
Utah	3.1	2.0	5.0	182	92	93	81	3,358	3,192	2,366	
Nev.	1.4	2.0	3.0	2	95	96	95	69	50	48	
Wash.	16.4	4.5	25.0	841	84	91	70	28,039	30,425	18,922	
Oreg.	10.0	15.0	15.0	739	90	84	82	17,610	10,931	14,780	
Calif.	17.3	5.0	7.0	751	79	93	86	11,046	13,592	14,269	
U. S.	12.6	30.4	24.4	35,932	81.2	75.3	67.0	618,186	433,447	463,708	

CROP REPORT

as of
May 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 11, 1936

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

RYE

STATE	Acreage		Condition May 1			Production		
	Sown	Left for						
	for all	harvest	Avg.			Avg.		Indicated
	purposes	for grain	1923-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936
	Thousand acres			Percent			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	47	19	86	86	85	515	345	285
N.J.	68	17	39	90	85	445	315	289
Pa.	126	103	86	86	86	1,671	1,665	1,390
Ohio	21	44	84	89	79	662	1,320	528
Ind.	211	127	84	87	78	1,118	2,358	1,460
Ill.	118	59	86	89	82	757	1,274	738
Mich.	182	151	85	85	85	1,978	2,940	1,658
Wis.	327	245	86	92	87	2,534	4,082	2,940
Minn.	540	378	86	89	80	5,966	9,900	5,292
Iowa	144	72	90	89	87	677	2,077	1,080
Mo.	71	21	85	83	77	163	600	158
N.Dak.	1,730	1,124	80	65	66	11,362	12,754	8,992
S.Dak.	682	485	85	85	61	4,048	7,050	2,182
Nebr.	740	444	87	81	74	3,150	7,250	4,218
Kans.	156	75	85	60	76	223	682	766
Del.	10	5	88	87	82	82	72	70
Md.	29	16	86	90	84	264	240	216
Va.	85	40	85	86	80	605	540	460
W.Va.	16	3	85	87	86	147	150	99
N.C.	137	55	86	84	79	459	458	412
S.C.	26	9	78	75	75	67	72	72
Ga.	39	19	89	77	74	88	95	60
Ky.	63	12	84	87	78	180	106	132
Tenn.	60	13	82	84	76	115	109	82
Okla.	22	9	80	56	41	78	64	63
Tex.	7	3	72	60	39	33	36	18
Mont.	110	64	84	78	74	574	620	544
Idaho	12	5	92	86	91	46	50	55
Wyo.	37	37	89	41	63	225	144	222
Colo.	98	44	82	39	66	443	126	330
Utah	6	4	91	89	93	23	45	38
Wash.	35	14	84	87	82	117	38	112
Oreg.	85	25	92	91	95	240	299	312
U. S.	6,336	3,716	84.4	82.0	74.3	38,655	57,936	35,253

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CROP REPORT

as of
May 1, 1936UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
May 11, 1936
3:00 P.M.(E.T.)

State	ALL HAY			TAME HAY			PASTURE		
	Stocks on Farms May 1			Condition May 1			Condition May 1		
	Average :			Average :			Average :		
	1928-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936
	Thousand Tons			Percent			Percent		
Me.	137	83	126	89	86	86	85	84	83
N.H.	57	38	67	89	84	89	85	80	84
Vt.	98	57	146	89	87	91	84	88	88
Mass.	69	38	61	88	88	86	81	85	81
R.I.	6	4	6	86	89	84	81	87	77
Conn.	47	37	30	86	85	85	80	78	81
N.Y.	693	283	882	84	75	84	78	73	80
N.J.	59	71	47	82	84	78	79	82	76
Pa.	528	308	520	82	78	81	77	77	77
Ohio	438	163	544	80	72	75	76	72	70
Ind.	326	217	445	79	76	76	77	78	70
Ill.	504	227	570	80	73	75	79	73	69
Mich.	343	118	724	80	73	83	69	70	72
Wis.	520	137	1,019	83	81	88	76	81	80
Minn.	522	97	1,130	80	73	80	76	73	73
Iowa	440	155	713	84	66	75	82	68	71
Mo.	444	71	343	82	71	69	81	73	64
N.Dak.	264	25	467	77	39	68	72	34	61
S.Dak.	311	11	497	83	62	67	78	62	61
Nebr.	489	66	1,032	85	69	74	83	60	72
Kans.	297	23	223	85	58	69	82	38	53
Del.	12	21	17	81	86	72	77	84	69
Md.	67	87	90	78	82	75	75	78	73
Va.	152	110	168	80	84	76	77	85	71
W.Va.	97	35	81	80	81	76	76	79	69
N.C.	102	130	161	82	81	73	80	81	74
S.C.	38	53	59	73	66	65	76	74	66
Ga.	80	95	122	75	69	70	78	81	74
Fla.	12	14	14	75	64	74	79	70	79
Ky.	228	206	235	81	81	72	79	83	67
Tenn.	231	247	213	80	84	70	79	86	67
Ala.	89	131	118	72	73	69	78	84	74
Miss.	73	80	79	75	76	68	79	82	71
Ark.	135	56	178	78	75	67	79	83	69
La.	33	29	41	75	76	70	79	83	71
Okla.	119	49	143	79	66	46	80	60	40
Tex.	109	41	195	77	62	48	80	62	52
Mont.	251	90	117	87	77	77	82	59	70
Ida.	162	119	238	90	89	89	86	79	84
Wyo.	152	38	225	91	71	86	88	56	85
Colo.	230	56	381	88	64	80	83	31	63
N.Mex.	39	12	52	87	81	75	76	40	56
Ariz.	21	14	25	92	86	91	86	88	90
Utah	80	17	109	91	81	80	86	84	83
Nev.	46	7	73	87	90	89	83	93	90
Wash.	129	146	106	87	86	78	84	69	78
Oreg.	158	158	109	91	89	90	89	80	87
Calif.	229	267	430	85	88	88	82	101	87
U. S.	9,666	4,537	13,371	83.1	75.4	78.5	79.4	69.5	68.6

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CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 11, 1936

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OATS

State	Condition			Percent of total Acreage in					
	May 1			Spring Oats		Fall or Winter Oats			
	Average								
	1924-32	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936	1934	1935	1936
	Percent			Percent			Percent		
N. C.	79	84	78	61	55	59	39	45	41
S. C.	74	81	73	22	20	20	78	80	80
Ga.	71	79	76	17	16	16	83	84	84
Fla.	69	66	75	49	55	32	51	45	68
Ala.	72	80	76	59	45	37	41	55	63
Miss.	71	74	74	31	27	29	69	73	71
Ark.	76	79	64	83	75	64	17	25	36
La.	68	72	68	28	11	23	72	89	77
Okla.	75	71	43	94	94	92	6	6	8
Tex.	69	61	38	52	77	49	48	23	51
10 States	72.3	68.6	48.5	60.8	69.6	58.4	39.2	30.4	41.6

PEACHES

State	Condition May 1			Production		
	Average			Average		
				Indicated		
	1924-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936
	Percent			Thousand Bushels		
N. C.	69	78	42	1,980	2,400	1,404
S. C.	66	76	54	1,205	1,781	1,200
Ga.	64	74	70	5,749	5,891	6,020
Fla.	69	60	71	68	52	62
Ala.	62	73	57	933	825	759
Miss.	64	67	62	619	550	605
Ark.	57	47	19	1,461	1,290	512
La.	61	55	60	192	175	213
Okla.	34	52	2	458	816	33
Tex.	51	61	34	1,380	1,891	840
10 States	59.8	68.2	49.1	14,045	15,671	11,648

EARLY POTATOES 1/

State	Condition May 1		
	Average		
	1924-32	1935	1936
	Percent		
N. C.	81	85	69
S. C.	76	79	70
Ga.	76	80	72
Fla.	73	68	67
Ala.	76	81	79
Miss.	76	78	76
Ark.	74	73	76
La.	75	83	71
Okla.	75	75	62
Tex.	73	71	66
10 States	75.8	77.3	70.3

1/ Includes all potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States mentioned.

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CITRUS FRUITS					:CALIFORNIA AND FLORIDA CONDITION ON :MAY 1 OF CERTAIN FRUIT & NUT CROPS				
Crop and State	: Average : :1928-32	: Production : : 1933 : 1934 : 1935	: Indicated : : 1935	Crop and State	: Condition May 1 : : Avg. : : : : 1928-32: 1934: 1935 :1936				
Thousand Boxes				Percent					
ORANGES:				PEACHES:					
Calif., all	33,022	2/28,439	46,086	34,894	Fla.	66	71	60	71
Valencias	--	16,465	27,096	20,335	Calif., all	77	83	72	71
Navels & Misc.	--	11,974	18,990	14,559	Clingstone	76	85	74	70
Fla., all	15,010	18,100	17,600	17,700	Freestone	79	78	67	72
Early & Midseason	--	9,600	10,700	9,500	PEARS:				
Valencias	--	6,500	4,900	6,100	Fla.	63	78	52	76
Tangerines	--	2,000	2,000	2,100	Calif.	78	69	68	70
Tex.	292	390	560	627	GRAPES:				
Ariz.	133	143	170	260	Fla.	77	75	70	78
Ala.	100	3	140	2	Calif., all	83	81	85	69
Miss.	41	2	88	1	Wine var.	82	86	89	74
La.	218	212	293	244	Raisin var.	84	79	83	65
7 States 3/	48,816	2/47,289	64,937	53,728	Table var.	83	81	87	75
GRAPEFRUIT:				OTHER CROPS:					
Fla., all	11,657	10,700	15,200	11,500	Calif.				
Seedless	--	2,800	4,100	4,000	Apples	79	60	87	73
Other	--	7,900	11,100	7,500	Cherries	60	51	49	63 6/
Calif.	1,209	1,713	2,167	2,275	Plums	75	76	50	71
Tex.	1,457	1,130	2,750	3,080	Prunes	62	60	73	53
Ariz.	408	700	1,240	2,090	Apricots	64	39	51	63
4 States 3/	14,730	14,243	21,357	18,945	Almonds	62	56	42	37
LEMONS:				Walnuts					
Calif. 3/	7,251	7,295	10,506	8,226	Fla.				
LIMES:				Avocados					
Fla.	8	8	8	10	Pineapples 5/	70	79	43	78
					Blueberries 5/	76	80	76	82

- 1/ Relate to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States.
- 2/ Includes 572,000 boxes of Valencias and 405,000 boxes of Navels and Miscellaneous oranges for charity.
- 3/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.
- 4/ December 1 forecast.
- 5/ Short-time average.
- 6/ Indicated 1936 cherry production in California 20,000 tons.

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May 11, 1936

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

MAPLE SUGAR AND SIRUP

	Trees Tapped			Sugar Made			Sirup Made				
	Average :			Average :			Average :				
State	1928-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936	1928-32	1935	1936		
	Thousand trees			Thousand pounds			Thousand gallons				
Me.	255	263	260	17	1/	18	1/	16	34	47	24
N.H.	397	391	375	117		91		42	78	101	44
Vt.	5,510	5,612	5,331	945		900		618	1,011	1,501	889
Mass.	265	236	222	77		108		25	60	75	33
N.Y.	3,461	3,345	3,178	425		465		232	745	987	740
Pa.	784	664	518	126		66		52	217	166	104
Ohio	1,232	1,216	1,216	48		15		15	329	304	340
Mich.	500	423	415	48		20		21	118	98	96
Wis.	263	289	289	9		6		4	66	82	69
Md.	61	57	57	25		15		17	24	16	19
U.S.	12,728	12,496	11,861	1,838		1,704		1,042	2,682	3,377	2,358

1/ Not including approximately 200,000 pounds of sugar produced in Somerset County, not on farms.

SUGAR BEETS (IN STATES WHERE GROWN)

State	Acreage Harvested			Yield per Acre			Production			BEET SUGAR		
	:Avg.:			:Avg.:			:Avg.:			:Avg.:		
	:1928-32:	1934	:1935	:1924-32:	1934	:1935	:1928-32:	1934	:1935	:1928-32:	1934	:1935
	Thousand Acres			Short Tons			Thous. Short Tons			Thous. Short Tons		
Ohio	25	39	50	9.1	8.0	7.0	218	312	349	28	37	33
Mich.	75	117	114	7.9	8.5	6.0	612	999	686	92	147	100
Nebr.	78	60	51	12.9	9.2	12.3	996	549	625	132	72	95
Mont.	44	64	51	11.1	12.3	11.1	514	786	570	75	99	84
Ida.	41	34	51	10.3	8.6	11.0	449	294	562	70	46	72
Wyo.	45	42	40	11.6	10.3	13.3	531	434	525	78	87	93
Colo.	202	169	140	12.5	9.3	13.0	2,525	1,566	1,826	357	272	298
Utah	49	32	41	11.8	7.8	12.3	621	250	506	90	39	76
Calif.	71	110	116	10.3	14.7	12.4	860	1,617	1,443	139	271	239
Other 2/	87	103	109	8.9	6.9	7.5	791	712	816	98	90	95
U.S.	717	770	763	11.0	9.8	10.4	8,118	7,519	7,908	1,160	1,160	1,185
In Canada												
for U.S.												
factories	--	3/	3/	--	6.4	6.4	--	1	1	--	--	--

1/ Sugar produced in the States shown, from beets and beet molasses, including a very small quantity made from other sources.

2/ States for which figures are not shown above. 3/ Less than 500 acres.

SUGAR BEET PULP PRODUCTION^{1/}

Item	:Average:		
	:1928-32:	1934	:1935
	Thousand Short Tons		
Molasses pulp	108	130	125
Other dry pulp	78	92	74

1/ Does not include pulp disposed of in the form known as "wet pulp."

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CROP REPORT

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May 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 11, 1936

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CONDITION OF COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS FOR SHIPMENT
ON MAY 1, 1936, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop	10-yr. av. May 1, 1923-1932	May 1, 1935	April 1, 1936	May 1, 1936
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Artichokes (California)	-	-	75.0	75.0
Asparagus	86.0	86.8	94.2	90.9
Lima Beans (Florida)	-	68.0	68.0	70.0
Snap Beans	71.1	74.4	75.4	67.3
Beets	<u>1/</u> 74.6	73.2	80.2	82.1
Cabbage	78.9	74.2	73.6	73.4
Cantaloups	85.9	82.4	91.1	85.8
Carrots	<u>1/</u> 87.7	75.9	84.2	82.2
Cauliflower (California)	-	75.0	30.0	85.0
Celery	<u>1/</u> 72.2	72.7	77.8	71.1
Sweet Corn	83.0	83.5	82.7	77.8
Cucumbers	67.7	76.4	74.3	69.7
Eggplant	70.0	71.9	67.8	70.1
Lettuce	79.2	80.2	80.0	89.8
Onions	91.0	74.8	71.7	79.4
Green Peas	74.5	74.1	71.6	81.8
Green Peppers	<u>1/</u> 63.0	69.8	68.2	64.1
Early Irish Potatoes	77.6	79.9	82.9	75.6
Spinach	-	-	69.3	66.5
Strawberries	74.4	74.6	76.3	70.6
Tomatoes	73.4	76.0	77.5	74.0
Watermelons	70.9	77.8	75.9	70.8

1/ - 5-year average.

new.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS 1/

State	May 1, : (Avg.) 1925-1933 : Pounds	May 1, : 1934 : Pounds	May 1, : 1935 : Pounds	May 1, : 1936 : Pounds
Me.	14.8	13.5	13.8	13.9
N.H.	15.7	14.2	15.1	13.8
Vt.	15.9	15.5	15.9	15.4
Mass.	18.6	16.2	17.4	17.3
R.I.	19.0	18.7	19.3	16.4
Conn.	17.8	18.2	18.7	18.7
N.Y.	18.9	18.7	19.1	18.8
N.J.	20.0	19.1	19.8	19.2
Pa.	17.8	16.7	18.1	18.1
N. ATL.	18.07	17.28	18.13	17.93
Ohio	16.8	14.7	15.8	15.7
Ind.	15.7	14.3	14.8	14.1
Ill.	15.9	15.2	14.4	15.1
Mich.	18.6	17.0	17.5	18.0
Wis.	18.9	16.1	17.3	18.4
E. N. CENT.	17.58	15.56	16.26	16.78
Minn.	17.6	15.6	15.2	18.7
Iowa	15.0	14.3	14.2	15.3
Mo.	11.2	10.6	12.2	11.2
N. Dak.	13.8	10.8	10.4	14.1
S. Dak.	13.7	10.1	9.3	13.1
Nebr.	15.0	14.3	13.5	15.1
Kans.	15.3	14.2	14.3	14.6
W. N. CENT.	14.72	13.24	13.06	14.70
Del.	15.3	12.6	13.9	15.9
Md.	15.5	13.2	13.9	14.9
Va.	12.1	10.0	10.5	10.6
W. Va.	12.1	10.3	10.0	10.1
N. C.	12.0	10.0	10.5	11.2
S. C.	10.3	9.5	9.5	8.6
Ga.	9.6	8.0	8.9	8.3
Fla.	7.2	6.8	6.6	6.9
S. ATL.	11.56	9.82	10.31	10.34
Ky.	12.6	10.7	10.8	10.5
Tenn.	11.4	9.2	10.0	10.2
Ala.	8.7	7.1	8.9	8.7
Miss.	9.2	7.8	7.9	8.1
Ark.	10.2	8.7	9.3	9.4
La.	7.8	6.9	6.4	6.4
Okla.	12.9	10.9	12.0	11.8
Tex.	10.4	9.4	9.6	10.3
S. CENT.	10.80	9.52	9.99	9.98
Mont.	13.8	13.1	13.3	14.4
Idaho	18.1	16.3	17.6	17.9
Wyo.	12.4	12.3	12.6	14.6
Colo.	14.0	13.4	11.2	15.8
N. Mex.	11.1	8.8	10.2	11.2
Ariz.	16.8	17.4	18.2	19.2
Utah	16.2	16.8	17.8	15.2
Nev.	14.2	14.4	17.5	14.2
Wash.	19.2	19.5	18.5	19.9
Oreg.	18.9	18.6	17.5	19.0
Calif.	20.0	19.1	21.6	21.3
WEST.	16.44	15.76	15.50	17.00
U. S.	15.07	13.54	13.85	14.48

1/ Averages obtained by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds.